PRICE THREE CENTS.

BRISSON MAY BE PREMIER.

ASKED BY PRESIDENT CARNOT TO FORM

A NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

HIS DECISION TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY-TESTIMONY BEFORE THE PANAMA INVESTIGA-TION COMMITTEE.

Paris, Nov. 29 .- President Carnot held a conference with M. Loubet this morning. He summon M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Senator Le Royer to consult with them

Later in the day President Carnot summoned M. Brisson and asked him to form a Ministry, retaining in the Cabinet M. Ribot and M. de Freycinet. M. Brisson promised to communicate his decision to President Carnot to-morrow, after con-

ferring with his friends. It is rumored to-night that neither M de Freycinet nor M. Ribot will accept office under M. Brisson, who, it is said, intends to take the Ministry of Justice in addition to assuming the duties of Prime Minister. A strong feeling in favor of M. Brisson prevailed this evening in the lobbies of the

Chamber of Deputies. It is reported that if M. Brisson declines to form a Ministry President Carnot will ask M. Tirard or M. Bourgeois, former Ministers, to undertake

The majority of the Chamber of Deputies which overthrew the Government yesterday by refusing to vote the order of the day! as requested by Prime Minister Loubet, was made up of 121 Republicans and 172 members of the Right and Boulangists. The minority on division comprised 193 Republicans and two members of the Right. Fiftysix members refrained from voting, including fifty

The "Republique Française" deplores the political confusion, which, it says, was never before so complete. The crisis, it adds, will serve the interests of the enemies of the Republic.

The Conservative press is delighted at the upset of the Ministry. The "Parti National" asserts that President Carnot will send a message to Parliament in order to determine the situation.

M. Charles de Lesseps, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company, and M. Marius Fontanes and Baron Cottu, members of the board, to-day refused to give testimony before the committee which is now investigating the affairs of the company.

The refusal of M. de Lesceps and Baron Cottu to testify is based upon the ground of their absence from Paris. M. Fontanes's refusal is based upon the ground that he is one of the defendants in the legal prosecution of Panama Canal directors. The committee examined a number of witnesses

this afternoon. M. Laguerre testified that M. Arton had spent 300,000 francs in political objects in behalf of the Panama Canal Company. The witness admitted, however, that he had nothing to prove the truth of what he said.

M. Propper, a partner in the Reinach banking house, said that Baron Reinach had furnished M. Arton with 1,000,000 frames in 1888. The witness denied that he had seen M. Arton in Germany after the latter absconded from Paris. Notwithstanding this denial, the committee decided to hear the testimony of M. Propper's coachman, as to whether or not M. Propper had been in Germany.

man, as to whether or not M. Propper had been in Germany.

The announcement was made this evening that the Public Prosecutor had refused to submit to the investigating committee the documents connected with the prosecution of the Panama Canal directors. The reason for the refusal is that it would be contrary to the usual judicial procedure to turn the papers over to the committee, and more especially so because the idea is opposed by the counsel for the defendants. The news of this action served to increase the excitement in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies, and much speculation was indulged in as to what course the investigating committee will now take.

London, Nov. 30.—The Paris correspondent of "The News" says that a general feeling of relief prevails among the recipients of Panama Canal cash, the Cabinet crisis postpening the evil day of their exposure, perhaps permanently. All kinds of difficulties are hampering the Panama Investigating Committee, and the difficulties are likely to increase in number. The members of the committee are frightened at the hatred they will engender on all sides, and wholesale resignations are talked of. Still M. Brisson is determined to make a full inquiry.

The Reinach family has decided not to oppose an autopsy in the case of Baron Reinach.

an autopsy in the case of Baron Reinach

The French crisis is becoming grave, especially on secount of the refusal of the Panama directors to obey the summons of the Chamber's committee, and that of the Procureur-General to submit the ju-delary documents to the committee. The Pro-cureur, or general attorney for the French Republic. M. Quesnay de Benurepoire, also known as "Lucie Herpin," a feminine non de plume with which he used to sign some rather lively novels, is disliked by the Republicans following the lead of the Frotestant M. Brisson, and who condemn any levity or want of dignity in regard to the private life of political or judicial officers. M. de Benurepaire, was formerly a strong Imperialist, became prominent when he accepted the succession to M. Boucher, the magiatrate who refused to prosecute General Boulanger and Henri Rochefort on the purely political charges made against them.

The French Chamber, having overruled by its vote

the technical and so-called legal arguments presented by the Loubet Cabinet, as an excuse not to furnish the documents necessary to a thorough sifting of the Panama scandal, will not be stopped, probably, in its investigation by similar arguments offered by M. Beaurepaire and by the incriminated directors, Messrs. Chirles de Lesseps, Fontanes and Cottu. M. Brisson, the president of the Investigating committee of the Chamber, may insist that mere legal technicalities must disappear when the whole Nation's welfare is at stake, and a serious conflict may thus arise between the judicial and the legislative powers. The general sentiment in favor of the surrender of all documents relative to the Francis scandal will be increased by the declaration of M. Propper, a partner in the Reinach sanking house, who said that the late banker had furnished 1,000,000 frances to M. Arton, in Iesel. This contradicts M. Kohn, another partner of the same firm, who has stated already that no funds had been given by M. Reinach to influence the vote of the Chamber, at the time when the Fanama Company was authorized to lasue lottery bonds. M. Arton was known as a followist and as an unscripulous man, even before he disappeared lately with the funds of a dynamite company, which he had-founded. Messrs, Charles de Lessops, Fontanes and Cottu. M.

AN OFFICIAL DINNER TO MINISTER PHELPS.

Minister of Commerce, gave a d'uner to William Walter Phelps, the American Minister, at his official residence last night. Many distinguished members of the Reichstag were present. This shows that the friendly relations between the Government and Mr. Phelps have been in no way disturbed, rumors from an untrustworthy source to the contrary notwithstanding.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT UNSEATED. Nathaniel George Clayton (Conservative), who at the last general election was returned for the Hexham Division of Northumberland by a majority of 82 over Miles MacInnes, his Gladstonian opponent, has been sustained, and his seat in the House of Commons has been declared vacant. The petition alleged that Mr. Clayton had been guilty of bribery and corrupt prac-tices.

AN AMERICAN STORY DISCREDITED IN LONDON London, Nov. 29.-A mild sensation was caused by English political circles to-day by a dispatch from New York summarizing an article published in Ameri-can newspapers, purporting to give the details of Mr. Gladstone's latest Home Rule plan for Ireland. It is apossible to say at this moment how much truth, If any, there is in the story. Since the Cabinet councany, there is in the story. Since the Cabinet coun-ds ended last week, all of the Cabinet Ministers have been out of town, and direct personal communication with them cannot at present be had. In the best informed circles, however, the cabled report is re-ceived with absolute incredulity.

THE HOWE'S OFFICERS TRIED BY A COURT-MAR-

London, Nov. 29.—The trial by court-mart'al of Captain A. P. Hastings and Commander David L. Dick-

squadron, presided, the other members of the court being Rear-Admiral C. G. Pane and six captains. Th defence rely mainly upon defects in the chart of the harbor supplied by the Spanish authorities. tribl, it is expected, will last several days. Since the stranding of the Howe the British authorities have caused a survey of the harbor of Ferrol to be made by Government engineers, and the result shows that the Spanish charts are full of the most dangerous

THE TRAVE'S CAPTAIN DENIES A REPORT.

Bremen, Nov. 29.-The captain of the North German in the report that the Trave nearly ran aground in the English Channel on her recent trip from New-York. The steamer entered the Channel in a for, took the precaution to make land near Prawle Point, where he knew the water to be deep and free from reefs. Land was sighted at 5 p. m., when the Trave was above a knot off shore, and the Start Point light-house was seen an hour later.

FRANCE INSULTED IN THE REICHSRATH.

London, Nov. 30.-The Vienna correspondent of charved in the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday. One of the members in a speech spoke of France as a rean uproar, and the speaker was at once called to order by the president of the house. It is expected that the French Government will call the Austrian Government to account for the insuit.

ARCHBISHOP VAUGHN TO BE MADE A CARDINAL. London, Nov. 29.-It is announce to-night that Dr. Vaughn, Archbishop of Westminster, will be raised to the cardinalate on the occasion of the Pope's episcopal

PRINCE GEORGE AND PRINCESS MAY OF TECK. London, Nov. 30 .- "Truth" says: "It is generally inderstood that the betrothal of Prince George of Wales to Princess May of Teck will be efficially announced after the anniversary of the death of the Duke of Clarence."

ORDER RESTORED IN SAMOA. Auckland, N. Z., Nov. 20.-The latest advices from Samea are to the effect that everything is quiet, the Tutulia rising having subsided.

SENATOR BILL AS COUNSEL.

HE DEFENDS THE COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX LAW IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Nov. 29 (Special) .- The Court of Aptening to a man of medium height, clad in black, and with a voice which seemed to have been trained to speak in larger halls, addressing the dignified judges in an earnest tone of voice. distinguished lawyers also seemed interested in the proceedings of their learned brother, and gave marked attention to him. The man who drew all this attention was David B. Hill, Senator of Newwho for some ten years past has been neglecting a once excellent law practice and attending strictly to polit-But a man cannot buy a \$35,000 touse, as Mr. Hill has recently done, without finding it necessary to increase his income, and accordingly Mr. Hill accepted a retainer from the State Controller to appear before the Court and defend the Collateral Inheritance law. What made the argument especially interesting to-day was that Mr. Hill used the knowledge he gained as Governor in favor of the act assailed, and reminded opposing counsel that they had appeared before him when he was Governor and had the Collateral Tax law amended for the penefit of domestic charitable organizations, and that they had then argued that domestic charitable institutions should not be taxed because they relieved the State from much expense. But here were Mr. Arnoux and Mr. Prime cudeavoring, Mr. Hill said, to get foreign charitable societies relieved from the collateral inheritance tax, although they were of no benefit to this State.

The case argued by Mr. Hill was in the matter of the estate of Edward D. G. Prime, and is to determine whether foreign, religious, ed- do it in order to protect himself from the exemption clause in the Collateral Inheritance and that his employer wanted him to return a law, amended by Chapter 213! Laws of 1891.

The appeal is by the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, chaiming that the provision extends to foreign corporations. Its concision extends to foreign corporations. Its case was argued by Ralph E. Prime, James M. Smith and William H. Arnoux. The Controller of New-York decided that the clause in question exempted only domestic corporations. Senator Hill confine I himself to this question alone, and held that Chapter 215, Laws of 1891, did not repeal by impliestion the brovisions of Chapter 713, Laws of 1897. Even under the assumption that Chapter 215, Laws of 1891, did operate as a repealing section, the vested right of the State to a tax, once accured, would not have been lost. But foreign charitable and religious corperations are not exempt from the Collateral Inheritance law. The State will lose \$200,000 if it loses the sait.

BLOCKADES ON THE N. Y., N. H. AND H. ROAD.

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 29 (Special).-Traffic on the Shore Line branch of the New York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad has been completely blocked city at 5:05, broke the coupling between the engine and the first car, and the train hands were trying to fix up a chain arrangement by which it could proceed when the Stonington special fast freight from New-London crashed into the rear of the passenger train. Two cars of the passenger train were telescoped, and with the engine thrown down a twenty-foot embankmens. The dining car was thrown from the track, but the occupants escaped without injury. This car caught fire and was burned to the ground. Fireman Charles Faimer, of the freight, saved his life by jumping, escaping without injury. Frank Niles, of Stonington, was crushed in between his engine and the rear passenger car. He was terribly injured and can live but a short time. Ite was forty-five years old and leaves a family. A wreck-ing train from New-London is at work clearing the track. At 11 o'clock to-night the indications were that all trains over the line would be delayed until to-morrow morning. The accident was due to care-

to-morrow morning. The accident was due to carelessdess on the part of the officials in charge of the
passenger train. No flags had been displayed to warn
the approaching freight. Niles was the only person
lilled or seriously wounded. A flerce snowstorm dolays the work of clearing the track.

Worcester, Mass., November 20.—At 2:28 p. m. a
northbound express freight on the New-York, NewHaven and Hartford Railroad ran into a local freight
standing in the cut near North Uxbridge, just north
of the "Clark" bridge, making a complete telescoper
and enusing great damage to freigh cars and tracks.
Traftic was obstructed for many hours before the
wreck could be cleared and tracks repaired.

STUDYING THE COMET IN CALIFORNIA Lick Observatory, Cal., Nov. 29.—The Holmes omet has been systematically observed here since November 8, but the stormy weather prevented observations during the last week. Its position has been accurately measured by Professor Schaeberle with a meridian circle and by Professor Barnard, with a meridian circle and by Profession and Secured a good photograph of the comet. Mr. Campbell has observed its spectrum visually and photographically with the great equatorial. The meters shower of November 23, could not be seen here on account of the

EVIDENCE IN THE BANK-WRECKER'S TEIAL. Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 29.-The trial of James E. Ostrander, for perjury, was continued to day. The evidence to day showed that the total amount omitted from trial balances and taken by either Ostrander or Trumpbour, or both, was \$110,41180, and that Ostrander had taken \$10,000 in one lump on October 3, 1888. The case will be given to the jury to-

NEW-JERSET STATE ARBITRATORS APPOINTED. Trenton, N. J., Nov. 29,-Governor Abbett to-day Trenton, N. J., Nov. 29.—Governor Abbett to-day appointed J. P. McDonald, of Paterson; Charles R. Rolson, of Frenchtown, and Patrick Doyle, of Jersey City, as a State Board of Arbitration to settle disputes between employers and workmen when local arbitrators fall. Each member of the board is to receive the specific of the poor of the board is between employers and commented between employers and worked from the board is to receive tors full. Each member of the board is to receive tors full. Each member of the board is torsefull. Each member of the board is to receive tors full. Each member of the board is to receive tors full. Each member of the board is to receive tors full. Each member of the board is to receive tors full. Each member of the board is to receive tors full. Each member of the board is to receive tors full. Each member of the board is to receive tors full. Each member of the board is to receive tors full. Each member of the board is to receive tors full. Each member of the board is to receive tors full. Each member of the board is to receive tors full. Each member of the board is to receive tors full. Each member of the board is torsective tors full. Each member of the board is torsective tors full. Each member of the board is torsective tors full. Each member of the board is torsective tors full. Each member of the board is torsective tors full. Each member of the board is torsective tors full. Each member of the board is torsective torsection.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1892.-TWELVE PAGES.

TELEGRAPHERS MAY BE CALLED OUT.

JERTEY CENTRAL MEN MAKE DEMANDS WHICH

The complaints made by the employes of the Reading Railroad system have again assumed a serious aspect. The telegraphers employed by Central Railroad of New-Jersey are in almost open rebellion, and there is grave danger of the employes of the Rending system, Including ductors and switchmen. For a long time the Jersey have been complaining that the'r wages were far below the wages paid by other great railroads, and definite form. D. G. Ramsay, grand chief of the nopolitan Hotel quietly investigating the complaints more than a week. The men have formulated Othausen, general superintendent of the Central: That eight hours shall constitute a workday for train dispatchers and certain block operators, and twelve

hours for all other telegraphers. That extra pay, at the regular scale, shall be allowed for over-time and Sun-day work. That in case of suspension or dismissal resday work. That in case of suspension or dismissal research shall be given and a hearing allowed, and, if reliable statement follows, that pay he given for the time lost. That promotions shall be made a cording to seniority in and that the minimum monthly wages shall be \$40. men, and referred them to J. Rogers Maxwell, president of the road. Yesterday at noon a con ce was composed of E. Gearhart, chairman of the Twining, division superintendent, and E. Stewart, superintendent of the telegraph department. Mr.

World's Fair, if necessary."

The committee will call on Mr. Maxwell again to-day, when the question of a general strike will probably be settled. It is not likely that Mr. Maxwell will recede from the position he has taken.

JUSTICE MEAD SETTLES A LABOR DISPUTE.

Sixth ave. Mr. Linde was in court and said that Sanderman and other members of the German Housended the discharge of Schaefer on the ground that cational or other institutions are exempted under Justice Mead found that the man was anxious to work

Island and Pacific system ended a two-weeks' session schedule which the railroad company will be asked to accip). In the event of a remail a general strike of the Oeder of Edhway Telegraphers on the system will upon the matter. Mr. sykee's congregation here has upon the new that no one knows where the system belong to the order. The new schedule fives the minimum salary at 845 a month and provides for pay for overtime.

THE STORM STOPS MR. CLEVELAND'S SPORT. Exmore, Va., Nov. 29 .- A cold northeast gale this morning swept over the Broadwater, the inlet dividing Hog Island from the mainland, effectually cutting since about half past 6 o'cleck to night. Six miles fand and his friends ashere. Shooting was abandoned, and another disappointment was thus added to those which Mr. Cleveland has already experienced during the few days that he has spent as the guest of the But that was the last seen of him by his friends Broadwater Club. After brenkfast Mr. Cleveland turned hits attention to his mail, which had been because of the publicity which has attended his move-ments, and he may prolong his stay at Hog Island with the hope that milder weather will afford him greater opportunity for sport. Several visitors arrived at the Island this afternoon

from Philadelphia. They were John E. Hanifen, John A. Emerick and Michael Ehret, jr., who came as the guests of the Broadwater Club. Another party is ex-

Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana, is lying at the Park Hotel in this city dangerously ill with heart disease. He has been here three weeks and for the last ten days has been unable to leave his room.

The physician are self-references. physicians are reticent concerning his condition Senator Gibson is over seventy years old, and his friends here fear that he will not live many days. No one is permitted to see him except the physicians who are in constant attendance upon him.

erected by Mrs. M. L. Robbins, of Brooklyn, N. V. in memory of her husband, Eli Robbins, who was native of the town, was dedicated in Arlington this ture completed, having died within the year. The cost of the building is about \$150,000. The dedicatory exercises were held in the library. The Rev Charles H. Watson offered prayer and John Q. A. Brachett, president of the day, made an address, at the conclusion of which he turned the keys over to Winfield S. Durgin, chairman of the selectmen, who made an appropriate response. Mr. Durgin then handed the keys to Dr. Richard L. Hogdon, chairman of the board of library trustees, and the latter gave a historical sketch of the libraries of Arlington. John D. Long made an address. Letters of regret were read from Governor Russell, President Ellot, of Harvard, and others. This evening the exercises were continued in the First Parish Church, when addresses were made by ex-Gevernor Brackett and Theodore F. Dwight, librarian of the Boston Public Library.

SATING THAT LIZZIE BORDEN IS INSANE.

New-Redford, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special).—Much to the surprise of the community, the Grand Jury in-vestigating the Borden murder case suddenly adjourned on November 21, to come in again on December 1. "The Mercury" in the morning will state, on the best of authority, the true reason for this hast) adjournment. Attorney-General Pillsbury believes that Lirrie Borden is insane. During the recess at examination has been made in regard to Miss Borden's sanity, and when the Grand Jury comes in again it will listen to the testimony of experts upon this anestion.

THEY THREATEN TO STRIKE. A DAYLIGHT BANK ROBBERY.

THE CASHIER GAZES AT A LEVELLED RE-

VOLVER AND HANDS OVER \$2,700.

THE TWO ROBBERS FLEE, WITH THE WHOLE VILLAGE IN PURSUIT, AND ARE

SOON CAPTURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] Trenton, N. J., Nov. 29 .- Allentown, Monmouth County! whose population of 800 is made up large! of retired farmers and their families, was the seen of a bank robbery to-day. Its only financial in stitution is the Farmers' National Bank. Georg Vanderbeek, the president; Elmer Hutchinson, the cashier, and George B. Barnaby, the bookkeeper. constitute the whole working force of the bank At 1 o'clock to-day President Vanderbeck was ab sent. The bank is a small, plain brick structure on the main street of the village. Cashier Hutch inson was at the teller's window counting money and Barnaby was making entries in a book at ar adjoining desk. Snowflakes were falling, and ex cept for two young men, strangers, one short and thick-set and the other tall and heavy, the street was deserted. The two strangers entered the bank together and simultaneously presented revolvers at the heads of the cashier and bookkeeper.

"We've come for money," said the short man addressing the cashier. "Hand over what you've got, quick, or we'll blow both your --- heads off."

A pile of money in bills and silver lav heaped on the desk before the cashier, who, fearing that he would be shot, picked up all the paper money, amounting to \$2,700, and handed it through the window to the robber.

"Now turn around," said the robber, still pointing his revolver at the cashier. Hutchinson obeyed the command, and, as he wheeled about, the bookkeeper also turned, in obedience to the command of the other robber. The fellow who had threatened the cashier stowed the pile of bank and face the wall. "You've got the money." said the cashier; "what else do you want! "I want you to do as I say," exclaimed the

robber, "or I'll kill you."

Hutchinson was looking straight at the muzzl of the revolver. There was a dangerous glean in the robber's eye, and the cashier concluded that Both robbers no lowed by the bookkeeper. made a dash for the street, but had hardly reached robbers ran toward the Pennsylvania Railroad The cashier fired at them, and they both his shot, but all the balls went wide of

villagers, and many joined in the chase. Cashie Hutchinson fired two more shorts, but failed to his either of the fugitives, and they would have es-caped but for two farmhands who cut them of but refused any other information. At 7 o'clock this evening they were lodged in Freehold jail. On Smith was found a card on which was writ-ten, "Woodstown Bank, November 30." From this it was concluded that the men had planned several robberies, of which that of the Allentown bank was to be the first.

A MISSING METHODIST CLERGYMAN.

THE REV. MR. SYKES, OF LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 29 (Special).-The odd and wholly unexplained absence of the Rev. George S. what It all meant.

of the New-Jersey Conference, and has held some of its most important charges. He is a vigorous socilies connected with the churches. He presided over the United Conference of the Christian Endeavor Societies of the conference at Bridgion of note any impairment of intellect or the presence of any illness. The search for him has revealed only the fact that he went as far as Camden on the day where and been taken to an asylum in a strange city. Other persons recall the difficulties that followed Mr. Syles's warm public advocacy of the cause of a fallen young weman in Long Branch not long ago, which led several members of his congregation to write iam letters of criticism, and several of his herefore in the conference to criticise sharpy his action. He not only ignored their shafts, but rend their letters from the pulpit, and took even a holder stand. Then when this young woman was seen in the compony of himself and Mr. Syles the talk increased a hundred fold, and Mr. Syles was placed in an assiward peakton. This young woman has now jet the place. where and been taken to an asylum in a strange city

Cleveland, Nov. 29.-The will of W. J. Gordon one of the handsomest private parks in the West. It comprises 120 acres and was a portion of the Gordon nomestead. It is worth \$1,000,000. The park fronts on the lake and has been exquisitely laid out by Mr. Gordon. The city is required to accept it within a year, as well as to make certain minor improvements.

the Republic. The old soldiers in the People's party are the originators of the plan. The charter was filed to day. It will be a National order and is to be non-polliteal. A. J. R. Smith, of this city, says that organizations will be effected at once in ten States, and that more than fifty companies have already been formed in Kansas. The Beard of Trustees consists of the following ex Union soldiers of this city: E. D. Moore, W. C. Ely, A. J. R. Smith and H. W. Parker.

M'LUCKIE RELEASED ON BAIL

Pittsburg, Nov. 29,-The application of Hugh Ross and John McLuckie for their release on ball was heard before Judges Kennedy and McClung this after-noon. Captain Breck resisted the application and W. J. Brennen appeared for Ross and McLuckle. Neither of the prisoners was in court. They were each bailed in the sum of \$10,000 in the case of treason. In the application for release on bail in he commonwealth could not be ready till Thursday murder case of McLuckie was fixed by Judge Mageo some time ago at \$10,000. This, with the ball for reason and riot, will make \$22,000 ball. Oliver Murphy and Oliver C. Coon became his bondsmen and he was released.

THE NEW-YORK STEAM COMPANY.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS REPELS THE WINCH AT TACKS-HIS VIGOROUS ANSWER TO

THE ASSERTIONS MADE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In your paper of the 23d inst. there was published a scandalous article concerning myself. riginating chiefly from one C. F. Winch. the usual large head-lines, equal to the best modern tyle of a newspaper sensation article. Admitting that the cholera scare, the election and even the erse-show are over, I see no reason why my name hould be dragged before the public in an invidiou manner, upon the statement of so irresponsible a

Winch is a stockholder in the steam company to he extent of ten shares, and I know of no stockholder who is backing him. The article referred to is, in its general charges and in particular, a falsehood. No stockholders have acted in the manner stated, nor has property been disposed of, or any act of njustice done to the steam company. There has not been one dollar made by me, or by any one, directly or indirectly, out of the organization of the New-York Ice Company. The enterprise was a proper ne for the steam company to engage in, and is doing

The facts are that Winch came to my office to extort money from me. He intimated that he could get a scandalous article published. I said to him, No doubt you can do so, and you can also set my ouse on fire with my family in it; but you cannot extort money from me that does not belong to you. The breat," I added, "smacks strongly of and is equiv dent to an attempt which is expressed by a compound word with a very bad meaning."
I claim that my devotion to the steam company,

its president, is probably without parallel in the pended. history of New-York City, and I doubt very much if there can be found an instance where one man has od the brunt and sacrificed more time and mone the New-York Steam Company show that upon the failure of the American Steam Company, about nine years ago, I subsequently paid into the treasury of

am company alive and in the line of progress, and ockholder of the company has paid in a dollar to Hence I say that such devotion to a corpotion I believe to be without precedent, and it is to me alone that the steam company is alive to-day, and doing good work with the

lature before it. Truly yours, W. C. ANDREWS.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1892. TWICE FOUND IN THE STREETS.

A PECULIAR CASE IN WHICH TWO HOSPITALS ARE CONCERNED. Jeremiah Keating, of No. 37 Stanton-st., went to

Police Headquarters last evening to ask for informa-tion about his wife Neilie, aged thirty-five, who had appeared from the Gouverneur Hospital. He said he was taken to the hospital on Monday evening. she fell in the yard in the rear of her home on Thurs tay night, and injured her head. The injury affected brain, and she tried to jump out of a window b ospital last evening to see how she was getting g, and was informed that she had left there no aid that she probably had been wandering about old and homeless," had been found suffering from xposure at Park Row and Pearl-st, at 9 a. m. yester Hospital. Kenting said that the woman doubtless was his wife, and he started to go to the Chambers Street Hospital to inquire about her there. He had barely left Police Headquarters when the police in Church-st eported by telegraph that "Nellie Keating, age forty, home, was found sick and destitute in front of Apparently man bud been allowed to go out into the storm again from the hospital in Chambers st., and had been

Dr. C. S. Williamson, the house-surgeon at the ouverneur Hospital, said last evening that Mrs. Keating could not be detained at the hospital against er will on Monday night, as she was in a fairly

Hudsen River Railread at Buffalo, N. Y., was ar-T. Pholps, of the passenger department of the Chicago, Barlington and Quiney Railread, in this city. Manning is charged with obtaining passes from various roads on forged orders. After obtaining passes, it is cialmed, he disposed of them for cash. With his knowledge of the railroad business, it was an easy companies and then write a request for a pass. As the requests apparently came from officers of the roads, he was always successful. He was arrested at the general offices of the Chicago, Milwankee and t. Pan Rairoad while attempting, it is said, to procure a pass on a forged order.

THE EDUCATIONAL BUILDING AT CHICAGO. tional Building of the World's Fair were completed by the construction deportment to-day, and to-morrow they will be submitted to the Council of Ad ministration. The designs provide for a structure 200x425 feet, furnishing a ground area of 110,500 feet. To this will be added galleries furnishing probably 40,000 feet more. The building will be of the same general style of architecture as the Shoo and Leather Building, the Idea of Mr. Atwood being to have the two structures harmonize architecturally. The site selected is in the southeast corner of Jackson Park, west of the Forestry Building.

GATHERING FOR THE NICARAGUA CONVENTION. ragua Convention arrive by all trains. Immediately after securing quarters they are escorted to the Board an outline of the programme is given them. Tomorrow at noon the convention will be called to order at Odd Fellows' Hall. A number of large stores display the colors of Nicaragua, interwoven with the red, white and blue.

WHAT IS BEHIND THIS MYSTERY ! A call for a coroner was sent out last evening

statement. The authorities at the hospital refused to say what the case was or give any information conceraing it. The police of the East Eighty-eighth-st. station, from which the case is supposed to have come, said they knew nothing about it. Up to midnight no coroner had responded to the call. Coroner bar for five years every effort in this country to Schulize was the one on duty. It was learned that the patient was not likely to live until morning. It was rumored, but it could not be confirmed, that the case is one of a servant who was taken to the hospital.

a suit this morning in the Chancery Court against the Southern Railroad Association. The plaints? lives in Wilmington, Del., and the action is an athas been taken in this city for many years, its amount being \$1,016,547 82. Edmund Halsey and Attilla Cox-went on the bond. The Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works sued the Southern Railroad Association, the matter in controversy being the enforce of a contract of guarantee. The suit was instituted March 1, 1885, in the Supreme Court of New York, but afterward was transferred to the United States District Court. On January 11, 1887, Elizabeth B. McComb was substituted in the place of the Rogers Locomotive Company as plaintiff, and on April 13, 1888, the court awarded her a judgment of \$472,812 04.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE

THE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER PLANS AP. POINTED.

MR. DE ROTHSCHILD'S PROPOSALS LIKELY TO BE ADOPTED WITH SOME MODIFICATIONS

-THE CONFERENCE MAY CLOSE

NEXT WEEK. Brussels, Nov. 29.-The committee appointed yesterday by the International Monetary Conference to consider the proposals of Alfred de Rothschild, which were presented to the Conference yesterday, is made up as follows: Sir C. Fremantle, Great Pritain; Sir Guilford L. Molesworth, India; Henry W. Cannon, United States; M. de Foville, France: Signor Simonelli, Italy; C. F. Tietjen Denmark; N. P. Van der Berg, The Netherlands; Hans I. Torsell, Sweden and Norway; Senor Osma, Spain; M. Cramer Frey, Switzerland: M. Scinctletto, Belgium, and M. Raffalovitch, Russia. Mr. de Pothschild and

The committee will also consider the plans suggested by M. Levi and Professor Adolph Soetbeer. The plan of Mr. de Rothschild is in brief that a syndicate of the nations oe formed to make yearly purchases of silver to the amount of 5,000,. 000 pounds sterling, and that America continue her purchases of silver as at present. event of the price of silver rising above 43 pence per ounce the purchases are to be at once sus-

M. Montefiore Levi. the president of the Con-

ference, are ex-officio members of the committee,

Professor Suetbeer's plan is to establish one gramme of fine gold as the international unit of value, and to stop the minting of coins containing less than 5.8065 grammes of pure gold, The circulation of coin of foreign countries of less than the new standard will be prohibited by the countries signing the agreement, and gold coin of inferior value will be withdrawn within five years. Private individuals will be allowed to coin gold upon the payment of an agreed · eigniorage. Gold certificates may be issued against gold held in reserve. Professor Soetbeer's plan also includes the coinage of silver in the proportion of twenty value units of that metal to one of gold, but private individuals will not be allowed free coinage of silver. Professor Soetbeer's proposals have been discussed in finance cial circles for some time, and are well known to all persons interested in a solution of the more etary problem.

Of the committee that will consider the proposals five are avowed bimetallists, six are monometallists and one is doubtful. The committee will sit twice each day. It is the general expectation that Mr. de Rothschild's proposals will be accepted by the committee, and then referred for adoption or rejection to the Conference and the governments represented, with modifications suggested by the schemes of M. Levi and Professor Soetheer. One of the modifications will undoubtedly be that all gold coins below the value of twenty francs be withdrawn

from circulation and replaced by silver notes. The adhesion of the German delegates is now considered certain, as Herr Dechend, formerly pres ident of the Reichsbank, approved the main lines of Professor Soetbeer's proposal. 'The French representatives will also accept the plan of Professor Soetbeer, which was communicated by M. Tirard, French ex-Minister of Finance. This plan was favorably received by all the French delegates before it was submitted to the Conference.

With the prospect of an early agreement being

achieved, nobody now talks of the failure of the Conference, which at first was the only prediction made as to the outcome of the meeting. So rapidly has the optimistic feeling grown that it is reported that the Conference is likely to conits labors next week. It was said last week that the session would last until after Christthat the session would last until after Christmas. The American delegates have strong reasons to be satisfied with the recognition by the advocates of monometallism of the seriousness of the satisfied with the recognition by the advocates of monometallism of the seriousness of the cates of monometallism of the seriousness of the dangers arising from a further fall in silver. They are disposed to support Mr. de Rothschild's proposals, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. The Indian delegates are also pleased with the proposals, as they will assist the conclusions of the Indian Currency countries. The woman was the hospital for treatment.

in silver. The American delegates believe that the continuous absorption of 30,000,000 ounces of silver by the European Powers would bring about artificially a condition of the silver morket which international bimetallism could establish permanently and scientifically for life.

The delegates are combining some pleasure with their work. The interchange of dinners proceeds almost nightly. The American and British representatives have been to a performance of an English company which is playing "Faust Uo to Date" in Brussels. At the conclusion of the Conference the Burgomaster contemplates giving a grand municipal ball in honor of the delegates.

London, Now, 30, "The Post" says that the Rethschild silver scheme is free from the blemishes found in nearly all recent schemes, and marks a new era in the currency discussion.

OPINIONS OF NEW-YORK FINANCIERS.

SOME OF THEM THINK THAT THE ROTSCHILD PLAN ONLY POSTPONES A DANGER. The proposals of Alfred de Rothschild, one of the British delegates to the International Monetary Con-

ference at Brussels, have not commanded general approval in banking circles. In fact some strong expressions of dissent were heard yesterday. There is a conservatism, however, shown in the expression of control of contro of opinion due to the reluctance of bankers to pass plete advices are received than those contained in the cable dispatches. There is a universal expression of satisfaction that the plan to be taken up from the English representatives indicates a serious disposition upon the part of the British Government to treat the silver question with consideration of the trians made in behalf of the silver using countries. Whatever defects may be pointed out in the Rothschild scheme, or however divergent may be the views entertained as to the outcome of the Brussels discussions, gratification is felt that the delegates from the country which is strongest in the monometalist faith are alive to the importance of the problems to be solved, and show sufficient interest to advance important propositions looking to accomplish the object of the United States in calling the conference, namely, the freer use of silver in the world's currency.

The plan proposed by Mr. Rothschild meets objec-tions from both monometalists and advocates of free silver. The defender of the single standard declares that the measures contemplated would not meet the vital issue of the financial controversy, but would rather aggravate the evils now declared to be flowing from the I sue of Treasury notes based upon the present accure the free coinage of silver. The plan of Mr. Rothschild, according to the cabled accounts, provides for the continuance by the United States for five years of its present policy of buying 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, while the European governments ATTACHMENT FOR OVER HALF A MILLION.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 29.—Elizabeth McComb filed reaches 43 pence an ounce in London. The binding of the United States to the policy of supporting the sliver market by monthly purchases for five years re-ceives some strenuous objection. Wall Street circles tachment sult on a judgment for #472,812 04 obtained in the United Stales Circuit Court for the Southern Saver Act of 1800, and the idea of a long postpone-District of New-York. An attachment was issued for \$508,275 91, which includes the judgment and interest at 6 per cent from April, 1888, up to the present. The plaintiff executed the largest bond that bringing the final solution of currency problems any nearer. It is conceded that an international adopnearer. It is conceded that an international adop-tion of this policy might raise the market value of the white metal temporarily, and to the extent of the rise the loss to America in settlement of trade-balances with Europe would be reduced. But it is urged that the co-operation of foreign governments would cease when silver rose to about 04 cents (the